

tuyaux capillaires sont distantes les unes des autres et un peu inclinées. Favart D'Herbigny, *Dict.* ij. p. 444.

De Montfort, who considers this shell as the type of his genus *Clithon*, (vol. ii. p. 327) observes in his description, "Son dos est chargé d'épines longues arquées, dont la dernière percée forme un sinus à la levre extérieure, les autres sont successivement oblitérées.

I might adduce other testimonies to the same effect, but as I trust that these are sufficient to prove that the statements I formerly advanced are fully borne out by evidence, I shall abstain from further remark, relying on your liberality for the insertion of this necessary defence of the accuracy of my observations.

I remain, yours truly,

Nov. 3, 1824.

JOHN EDWARD GRAY.

NOTE.—During the time that this letter has been passing through the press, the Baron de Ferussac has published his remarks on Mr. Swainson's and my papers, in his *Bulletin des Sciences Naturelles*, [November, p. 318,] in which he agrees with me in all the main points of my observations, and has also referred to many of the above quoted Synonyma and plates. J. E. G.

ART. LXV. *Descriptions of some rare, interesting, or hitherto uncharacterized subjects of Zoology.* By N. A. VIGORS, jun. Esq. M.A. F.L.S. With Figures by JAMES DE CARLE SOWERBY, Esq. F.L.S.

[Continued from p. 418.]

Classis. AVES. Auct.

Fam. PSITTACIDÆ. Leach.

The vast recesses of Australasia, which have supplied the naturalist with so many distinct and varied forms in every branch of Zoology, have presented no groups where the general structure is marked by more distinguishing, and if I may use the word, national, peculiarities than the family before us. The *Parrots* of that great division of the globe are not merely numerous in

species, and varied in plumage, but generally speaking are endowed with characters that separate them into groups decidedly distinct from those of the Old World and America. A few of these forms are found partially to extend over the Islands of the South Seas: and these in conjunction with other similarly circumstanced groups may be noticed as connecting the Zoology of the newly explored continent of New Holland with that of the antient continent. The arrival in this country of a hitherto rare species, which is the representative in the South Seas of a form very generally diffused throughout New Holland, and of which several specimens have lately come under my observation, affords me an opportunity of characterizing one of the most extensive of these groups, and at the same time of adding representations of a few of the rarest species belonging to it.

GENUS PLATYCERCUS.

Rostrum breviusculum, mandibulâ superiore rotundatâ, dilatâ, inferiore brevi, profundè emarginatâ, apice quadrato, myxâ convexâ, glabrâ, integrâ: naribus rotundis, in ceromate angusto medio emarginato, positis.

Alæ rotundatæ; remigum,* primâ exceptâ, pogonio externo abruptè prope medium emarginato; primâ 2^{dâ} breviorè, 5^{tæ} præcipuè æquali; secundâ et tertiâ longissimis.

Cauda lata, depressa, subrotundata, gradata; rectricibus apice subrotundis.

Pedes, tarsi elevatis; acrotarsiis reticulatis; digitis gracilibus, elongatis; unguibus longis, parum falcatis.

Typus genericus, *Ps. Pennantii*, Lath.

The interesting group that forms the present division of the *Psittacidae*, is at first sight immediately recognized as distinct from all those which are included under the general name of long-

* The term *remex* in its original signification was masculine, and as such I applied that gender to the term throughout the descriptions of the groups of *Falconidae* in the last Number of this Journal. I find however that it is usually employed as a feminine noun when applied to Ornithology, and for the sake of *uniformity* I shall adhere to this form in future.

tailed Parrots, and which M. Kuhl has separated as a section with the title of *Conurus*, by the breadth, depression, and rounded apex of the tail: the greater number of the other groups in the same section having that member narrowed and cuneated. The wings also like the tail are rounded, the first quill feather being shorter than the second; whereas in most of the neighbouring long-tailed groups the first and second quill feathers are of equal length. All the primary quill feathers except the first are marked by an abrupt emargination of the outer web near the middle; a construction, which seems peculiar to the present division of the long-tailed *Psittacidae*, with the exception of that of *Pezoporus*, Ill. The upper mandible is short, strong, and dilated, with a considerably rounded *culmen*: the under is shorter than usual, and the apex being abruptly bent inwards, the emargination is deeply marked, and forms a profound groove. The *myxa* is convex and entire, in which particular the present group differs from some of the adjoining, where the *myxa* is more or less ridged. The *tarsi* are elevated, and the toes and nails are long and slender. In these last characters the present genus evinces a near alliance to *Pezoporus*, in which the emargination of the quill feathers also is apparent, although it is less abrupt, and commences nearer the apex of the feather. These two conterminous genera differ chiefly in the tail of the latter being more narrow and cuneated, the *ungues* being straighter, and the lower mandible possessing a less profoundly sinuated emargination, together with a sulcated *myxa*.

The genus *Platycercus* contains a considerable number of species corresponding with the characters given above of the type *P. Pennantii*. Among the best known of these are *Psitt. flavigaster*, Temm., *eximius*, Lath., *erythropterus*, Sh.; to which the beautiful species *Psitt. Brownii*, and *Baueri* of M. Temminck may also be added. *Psitt. cornutus*, Gmel. comes into the group with the conterminous species, which I am about to particularize in this article, of *P. Pacificus*, Lath., *auriceps*, Kuhl, and *Ulietanus*, Lath. The well known species *Psitt. scapulatus*, Bechst. also appertains to this genus, with which it accords in the important characters of the wings, tail, and legs: but it seems to be placed at the extremity of the group in consequence of its bill being

somewhat longer and more compressed, and the under mandible less abruptly bent inwards, and consequently less emarginated. I have not had an opportunity of determining, whether the species so nearly allied to the last, at least in general appearance, as to have been confounded with it until lately, the *Psitt. Tabuensis*, Lath., may be referred to the same group; the only specimen which I can ascertain to have been brought to this country having been suffered at the late sale of Mr. Bullock's Museum to be transmitted to a continental collection. But from the general resemblance which the two species bear to each other, I make no doubt of their being congenerick.

PACIFICUS. Lath. *P. viridis, sincipite maculâ postoculari uropygio plerumque ejusque lateribus coccineis.*

Tab. Sup. 1.

Rostrum argenteum apice nigro. *Corpus* supernè lætè viride, subtus pallidius. *Alula*, *pteromata*, *remigesque* primariæ externè cæruleæ, internè fuscæ: *remiges* secundariæ externè virides, internè fuscæ. *Rectrices* quatuor mediæ virides, externæ flavovirescentes, subtus flavo-fuscæ. *Pedes* subpallidi. *Irides* brunneæ. *Longitudo corporis* 11—13 Poll.; *mandibulæ* superioris ad frontem et ad rictum $\frac{4}{5}$, inferioris $\frac{2}{5}$; *tarsi* $\frac{9}{10}$; *digiti* externi anterioris $\frac{4}{5}$, posterioris $\frac{3}{4}$; *unguium* externorum $\frac{2}{5}$.

Habitat in Insulis Novâ Zeelandiâ, Macquarrianâ, Otaheite.

In Mus. Brit., nost.

This species, figured apparently for the first time in Forster's Drawings, [Icones 46 & 47, in Bibliothecâ Banksianâ,] was for the first time also named as above in Dr. Latham's "General Synopsis of Birds." It was afterwards* figured by M. Sparmann

* The first volume of Dr. Latham's "Synopsis," in which this Parrot was named and described, [p. 252] was published in 1781. The "Museum Carolinianum" appeared five years afterwards, in 1786. In the "Index Ornithologicus," which was published in 1790, subsequently to the appearance of M. Sparmann's Work, Dr. Latham, as soon as it was in his power, referred to his name and his figure. [See Ind. Orn. p. 104. No. 65. vars.] It is but justice to the venerable British Ornithologist to state these facts, as well to evince the priority of his name, as to clear him of the following imputation of inaccuracy,

in his "Museum Carlsonianum," [t. 28.] and distinguished by the denomination of *Nova Zeelandiæ*. Dr. Latham's name has undoubtedly the right of priority: and it has also the merit of being more appropriate. In general, names derived from the *habitat* of subjects of Zoology should be sparingly, if at all, made use of: and in future the institution of such names, which may lead to confusion in being found inapplicable to all the individuals of a species, ought as much as possible to be avoided. But when once they have been established, as in the case before us, it would be unwise to make any alteration, where they are not altogether erroneous. Dr. Latham's name will as yet apply to the whole of the present species, although it appears to be spread over a great extent of the southern Pacific ocean: whereas that of *Nova Zeelandiæ* is too confined in its application. I know not therefore why M. Kuhl in his Monograph on this family should have rejected the prior and more appropriate term of *Pacificus* in favour of the later, and altogether inapplicable name conferred by M. Sparmann.

The species varies considerably in the greater or less prevalence of the scarlet colour on the head, the *uropygium* and the sides of the lower abdomen: the extent of the silvery colour on the bill also varies. This variation does not appear to depend upon the locality of the individuals; as several specimens which I have examined that came from the same quarter, Macquarrie Island, exhibited the greater part of the different varieties that have been noticed in this bird. The difference seems to depend more upon age than situation; the specimens to which I allude as having come under my notice, and shewing these differences, having died at different periods since their arrival in this country. There is a considerable difference also in their size, their length varying in general from eleven to thirteen inches. A specimen in the British Museum which has every indication of belonging to this species, is only nine inches and a half in length. They appear an active and restless species; and, generally speaking, very in-

which has been incautiously brought against him by the late M. Kuhl, in his description of this bird. "Mus. Carlson. 28. fig. *optima*, quam Lathamius non citavit." Nova Act. Acad. Cæsar. Nat. Curios. tom. X. p. 44.

docile. The most remarkable peculiarity that struck me in their habits was the custom of continually jumping upwards, and always from the ground. They seemed indeed generally to prefer the bottom of their cage to the perch. Were I to allow myself to draw an inference respecting the habits of the group, from my observations on a few individuals belonging to it, aided however by the consideration of the before mentioned prominent character of the elevated *tarsi*, I should say that the habits of this genus closely approach those of *Pezoporus*, which has always been described as living on the ground.

Although the species has been well figured by M. Sparmann, yet as his work is not one of common occurrence, and his figure besides is that of a variety, not furnished with the full markings, I am induced to have it again represented, and in what appears to be its perfect plumage. As the Conductors of this Journal have determined on publishing Supplementary Plates, in addition to those included in the work itself, in order to meet the increasing number of new forms and species with which every day enriches our collections in Zoology, the *P. Pacificus* will be figured in the first of these plates.

AURICEPS. Kuhl. *P. viridis, subtus pallidior, fasciâ frontali crissoque coccineis, vertice flavo.*

Tab. Sup. 2.

Rostrum argenteum apice nigro: *ptermata remigesque* ad basin cæruleæ. *Rectrices* virides, flavo-marginatæ, subtus flavescentes. Longitudo *corporis* $6\frac{5}{8}$; *mandibulæ* superioris ad frontem et ad rictum $\frac{1}{2}$; *tarsi* $\frac{5}{8}$.

Habitat ———

In Mus. Brit.

P. Pacificus, var. c. Lath. Syn. I. p. 253.

P. auriceps. Kuhl. Nov. Act. Acad. Cæs. Nat. Cur. p. 46.

This is one of the many instances in which the contents of our British Collections, publick and private, have been assigned to foreign Zoologists to be named and described. It is of little con-

sequence, it is true, to science in general, by whom the productions of Nature may be characterized, provided the task is accomplished with ability. But every country ought at least to take its share in the general labours of the science, and more particularly in those departments of it, which its peculiar resources and opportunities afford it the means of studying and illustrating to advantage. We certainly give a tacit assent to the imputation which is so generally cast upon this country by continental writers, that we possess no school of Zoology, when we actually apply to foreign naturalists to come into the recesses of our collections, and appropriate to themselves the descriptions of our choicest treasures. This inactivity on our part, or carelessness, or whatever else it may be considered, that has hitherto prevailed, is deeply to be lamented; but it is not too late to retrieve it. We have still subjects remaining in our collections, by hundreds or rather by thousands, unfigured and uncharacterized; and our extensive connections abroad constantly supply us with a succession of new and interesting forms and species. May we not hope that the possessors of these treasures may be induced to bring them into light; and thus contribute to those higher and more generalizing views, with which the science is now usually cultivated, and which are advanced in proportion to the extent to which the works of Nature are made known?

The *Platycercus auriceps* was originally described as a variety of *P. Pacificus* in the "General Synopsis of Birds," and was first named and characterized as a distinct species by the late M. Kuhl, in his recent visit to this country. It differs from *P. Pacificus* by its inferior size; by the red markings of the head being restricted to a narrow band on the front; and by the yellow colour of the *vertex* of the head, and the scarlet of the *crissum*. M. Kuhl, in his Monograph on the family [p. 46.], asserts, that it is a New Holland species: and the specimen in the British Museum is marked as coming from that country: most probably, after M. Kuhl. Dr. Latham, on the contrary, states that the specimen he described, which was in the collection of the late Sir Joseph Banks, came from New Caledonia. I have reason to suppose that the bird now in the British Museum is the same specimen that

was described by Dr. Latham ; and also that the locality he has assigned the species is most probably correct. That portion of the group of *Platycercus* to which it seems most closely allied, the *P. Pacificus*, *Ulietanus*, and *cornutus*, are inhabitants of the South Sea Islands. These exhibit a general similarity in their markings : their bills are of a silvery colour at the base, with a black *apex*, and the plumage is more plain in general than that of their congeners of the Australasian continent. These latter indeed are particularly distinguished by the variety and beauty of their plumage, in which there is also a general uniformity in the disposition of the colours ; and some species of them which may decidedly be considered the most beautiful of the family, such as the *P. Brownii* and *Baueri*, seem to retrieve the whole group from the charge of being too gaudy and imposing in their plumage, by the extreme delicacy of the azure, white, and lemon colours that predominate in theirs. This similarity of colouring is often an important guide to the knowledge of the geographical distribution of groups : and in the present instance may be cited in corroboration of the correctness of the locality which Dr. Latham has subjoined to this species. But such a mode of reasoning must be adverted to with caution. Our science is founded on facts, and not on theory : and where there is a difference in the statements of authors respecting a matter of fact, we must wait for a further knowledge of that fact alone, and not have recourse to conjecture, to decide between them.

ULIETANUS. Lath. *P. olivaceus, subtus flavus, capite, caudâ, remigibusque brunneo-fuscis, uropygio obscure coccineo.*

Tab. Sup. 3.

Mandibula superior argentea, apice nigro ; inferior nigra. *Rectrices* fuscæ, subtus pallidiores. *Pectus abdomenque* flava. Longitudo corporis $10\frac{5}{8}$; *mandibulæ* superioris ad frontem $\frac{1}{16}$, ad rictum $\frac{3}{4}$; *tarsi* $\frac{7}{8}$.

Habitat in Insulâ Ulieteâ Maris Pacifici.

In Mus. Brit.

- Ps. Ulietanus. Gmel. Syst. 1. p. 328.
 Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 103.
 Kuhl. Nov. Act. Acad. Cæs. Nat.
 Cur. T. x. p. 44.
 Society Parrot. Lath. Syn. 1. p. 250. No. 52.

This species is also to be added to that group of *Platycercus* which I have just particularized as apparently representing the New Holland species of the same genus in the Pacifick Islands. There are one or two other species of *Psittacidae*, from the same quarter, described by authours, which, when better known, will probably be referred to the same group; if I may judge at least from some of the specifick characters assigned them. But the specimens themselves are beyond my reach. And when the describers of birds pass over the really important characters of their structure, and dwell alone upon the colours of their plumage, it is impossible to speak with any certainty as to their affinities, or station in nature.

Genus. PSITTACUS. Linn.

A recent acquisition to my collection of two small South Sea Parroquets, which arrived in the vessel that conveyed the late unfortunate King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands to this country, enables me to give a detailed and corrected account, and a figure also for the first time, of a species of this family, which was originally named by Dr. Latham, from a specimen in General Davies' collection; but which does not appear* to have been characterized with the former gentleman's usual accuracy. His description was most probably taken from an immature or imperfect

* In the second Supplement to his "Synopsis," Dr. Latham describes the bill of this bird as "pale," and the "legs red." [page 90, No. 16.] In the "Index Ornithologicus," he states the bill to be black and the legs pale.—["rostrum nigrum; pedes pallidi." Sup. p. xxii. No. 7.]—In the last edition of the "Synopsis," he merely repeats his former statement respecting the bird, but describes the legs as red. [Vol. ii. p. 193.] M. Kuhl copies the error respecting the bill from the "Index Ornithologicus," but makes no reference to the legs. [Nov. Act. &c. p. 94.]

specimen. The species does not seem to have been noticed since his first description of it: M. Kuhl having referred it, in his Monograph, to those species which he pronounced dubious, or entirely unknown to him. It belongs to a group very distinct in itself, but of which, although I can discern the leading characters, I do not feel satisfied respecting the limits. I shall therefore refer it for the present to the comprehensive genus of *Psittacus*.

PYRRHOPTERUS. Lath. *Ps. submacrourus viridis, verticæ regioneque paroticâ cæruleis, fronte gutture torqueque obscuro nuchali pallidè cineraceo, tectricibus inferioribus aurantiis.*

Tab. Sup. 4.

Rostrum pedesque pallidi; remiges internæ fuscæ, externæ cærulescentes: abdominis latera sub alis aurantia. Irides nigræ. Longitudo corporis $7\frac{1}{2}$; rostri $\frac{3}{10}$; tarsi $\frac{6}{10}$.

Habitat in Insulis Sandvicensibus.

Ps. pyrrhopterus. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. p. xxii. No. 7.

Orange-winged Parrakeet. Id. Syn. Sup. ii. p. 90. No. 16.

From the distinguishing specifick character of the bright orange colour of the inferiour wing coverts, I make no doubt that my bird is the same as that described by Dr. Latham, although from the difference in some minute particulars I might perhaps consider myself authorized to keep it distinct. He describes his species as Brazilian in the "Index Ornithologicus:" but as he originally stated his doubts on this point in the Supplement to his "Synopsis," where he first named the species, saying that it "inhabits the Brazils, or is at least supposed to do so, being brought into England by one of the ships trading to the South Sea whale fishery,"—we may venture, I presume, to take it for granted that the locality of both our birds may be the same. In Shaw's "Zoology," the description of the species is merely a repetition of that of Dr. Latham.

These little birds exhibit none of the bright colours that generally distinguish the *Parrots*; but they possess a delicacy both in form and plumage, that amply compensates for the want of the more brilliant appendages of their congeners. In their manners

they are peculiarly interesting. Strongly attached to each other, like the individuals of the small species, so well known in our collections, and which we familiarly stile *Love-Birds*, they assert an equal claim to that title, if it is to be considered the reward, or the distinctive sign, of affection. They will not admit of being separated even for a moment; and whether in their cage or at liberty, every act and every movement of one has a reference to the acts and movements of the other. They are lively, active, and familiar; distinguishing and following those who attend to them with perfect confidence; but *always in concert*. Their movements are less constrained than those of *Parrots* in general, approaching, both on the ground and the wing, to the quick pace, and short and rapid flight of the more typical *Perchers*. They have apparently less powers of voice than the greater part of the family; uttering only a sort of chirrup like that of the *Sparrow*. This is shrill, it must be confessed, at times when rivalry, or any particular incitement, induces them to exert their voice to the utmost: but at other times it is far from unpleasing, more especially when they employ it, as is their custom, either in welcoming the approach of the morning, or acknowledging the attentions of a favourite. They appear extremely delicate in their constitution, and susceptible of cold: but it is to be hoped that a close attention to their comforts will enable the little strangers to brave the inhospitality of our climate.

I take this opportunity of stating that I have lately paid some attention to the groups of the *Psittacidae*, and hope shortly to be able to give a sketch of them according to their natural affinities. I have therefore to request the assistance of my friends, whose kindness and whose resources will enable them to supply me with any information respecting this interesting family.

Subregnum. ANNULOSA.

Classis. MANDIBULATA. MacL.

Ordo. COLEOPTERA. Linn.

Tribus. CHILOPODOMORPHIA. MacL.

Stirps. GEODEPHAGA. MacL.





Fam. CARABIDÆ. MacL.

Genus. PANAGÆUS. Lat.

TOMENTOSUS. *P. ater, tomentosus, elytris profunde sulcatis, fasciis duabus transversis dentatis aureo-flavis.*

Tab. 20. f. 1.

Corpus, pedes, antennæque valde tomentosi, intensé atri. *Thorax* punctis impressus, lateribus margine reflexo. *Elytra* profunde sulcata, sulcis punctis impressis : fasciâ humerali subrectâ, aureâ, super sulcos septem extendente, apicali subsemicirculari, super sulcos sex extendente.

Long. corp. $\frac{19}{20}$; latit. $\frac{9}{20}$.

Habitat in Indiâ Orientali.

In Mus. Dom. MacLeay, nost.

This insect was one of the novelties brought to this country by Major Sale, in the valuable collection to which I have alluded in a former number of this Journal, as having been formed by that gentleman in the immediate vicinity of Madras. It is nearly allied to *P. angulatus* of Olivier; but may be at once distinguished from that insect, by being considerably tomentose, and also somewhat larger.

Stirps. NECROPHAGA. Lat.

Fam. SILPHIDÆ. MacL.

Genus. NECRODES. Leach.

OSCULANS. *N. niger, elytris abbreviatis, fasciâ humerali obliquâ, apicalique transversâ irregulari, ferrugineis.*

Tab. 20. f. 2.

Antennæ nigræ, apice ferrugineo. *Caput, thoraxque* nigri, glabri, punctis minimis aspersi, hoc subconvexo, posticé utrinque inciso. *Scutellum* ferrugineo-nigrum, subrugosum, medio longitudinaliter sulcatum. *Elytra* inter fascias subferruginea, subrugosa, lineis elevatis tribus longitudinalibus instructa; fasciis ferrugineis crucem simul fere formantibus. *Pedes* nigri, punctis minimis aspersi; tarsis pilis ferrugineis instructis; femoribus subtumidis, haud dentatis; tibiis rectis.

Long. corp. $1\frac{1}{20}$.

Habitat in Indiâ Orientali.

In Mus. nost.

This also is one of the uncharacterized insects which came over to this country in Major Sale's cabinet. It was unique in the collection. Those observers of Nature, who take a pleasure in tracing the gradation of the affinities which connect her conterminous groups, will meet an interesting subject of contemplation in the insect before us. It immediately connects the two adjoining genera of *Necrophorus*, Fab. and *Necrodes*; having the general form, and the *antennæ* of the latter group, with the *elytra* of the former. The most important of its generick characters bring it within the circle of *Necrodes*, while in the distribution of its colours, as well as in the brevity of the *elytra* and the mode in which they are truncated, it assumes the appearance of *Necrophorus*. I have named it in conformity with its osculant situation between the two genera.

Tribus. LAMELLICORNES. Lat.

Stirps. ~~PETALOCÉNA~~ SAPIROPHAGA. MacL.

Fam. SCARABÆIDÆ. MacL.

Genus. ONTHOPIAGUS. Lat.

IGNEUS. *O. nigro-cyaneus*, capite thoraceque igneo-rubris, elytris atris, antennis ferrugineis.

Tab. 20. f. 3.

Caput thoraxque subrugosi, rubro-ænei. *Elytra* glabra, lineis septem punctatis instructa.

Long. corp. $\frac{9}{20}$, lat. $\frac{3}{20}$.

Habitat in Indiâ Orientali.

In Mus. nost.

A single specimen of this insect was found in the same collection as the two preceding species. It is particularly remarkable for the brilliancy of the head and *thorax*, which assume a fiery appearance, contrasted with the dull black of the *elytra*.

Genus. MNEMATIUM. MacL.

RITCHII. *M. nigronitidum capite punctato vertice depresso, thorace latissimo punctato, elytris atris subsulcatis.* MacL.

Mnematum Ritchii. Mac L. in Hor. Entom. V. 1.

pt. 2, p. 506.

Tab. 20. f. 4.

Long. corp. $\frac{3}{4}$; lat. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat in Africâ Boreali, Mourzouk.

In Mus. Brit., Dom. MacLeay, nost.

The more profound votaries of Entomology need not be informed that the above insect, now figured for the first time, is one of the rarest and most interesting of the Class. It is the species of which the discovery afforded so much satisfaction to the distinguished authour of "Horæ Entomologicæ," as supplying the chasm that previously intervened between his groups of *Heliocantharus* and *Pachysoma*; and which thus confirmed the justness of his views, and the correctness of his conjectures, as to the natural affinities of the family of *Scarabæidæ*. The three specimens enumerated in the above collections are all that are at present known; that in the British Museum having been sent home by the late lamented Mr. Ritchie; and the other two having constituted part of the collection formed by Capt. Lyon, R. N., who accompanied the former traveller in his unfortunate expedition into Africa.

Genus. PHANÆUS. Mac L.

KIRBII. *P. splendide viridis, capite apice atro, subdientato, thorace glaberrimo, elytris longitudinaliter sulcatis, antennis ferrugineis.*

Tab. 20. f. 5. mas. f. 6. fœm.

Mas. *Capitis cornu atrum, curvatum, thoracis vix longitudine. Thorax nitidus depressus inermis, angulis posticis subobtusis, margine reflexo; punctis posticis nullis. Elytra glabra, sulcata,*

subnitida. *Tibiæ* anticæ quatuor dentibus instructæ, tribus anticis acutis, quartâ feré obsoletâ.

Long. corp. $\frac{9}{10}$; lat. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Fæm. *Capitis* cornu feré obsoletum. *Thorax* glaber, convexus, lineâ elevatâ brevi transversâ, duobusque tuberculis mediis parum elevatis nigris instructus; angulis punctisve nullis. *Elytra*, *tibiæque* anticæ ut in mari.

Long. corp. $\frac{8}{10}$; lat. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat in Braziliâ.

In Mus. nost.

This insect belongs to Mr. Mac Leay's fifth form of the genus *Phanæus*, of which the well known North American species *P. carnifex* is the type. But though it agrees with that division in the essential points of the form of the *thorax* and the *pectus*, it evidently deserts the typical character, and evinces an approximation to the first form of the same genus, represented by *P. bellicosus* and *lancifer*, in the emargination of the *clypeus*, and the appearance, although nearly obsolete, of the fourth tooth on the anterior *tibiæ*. Other species in Mr. MacLeay's cabinet complete this circle of affinities. This species, therefore, affords much interest to the inquirer into affinities, by thus adding a further illustration of the gradual process by which nature passes from one form into another.

I have named this insect in honour of the distinguished authour of the "Monographia Apum Angliæ," whose experience and valuable instructions have been among my best guides in Entomology, and whose friendship and kind encouragement among my chief supports in my advances through the science.

Stirps. PETALOCERA THALEROPHAGA. Mac L.

Fam. MELOLONTHIDÆ. Mac L.

Genus. EUCHLORA. Mac L.

MAC LEAYANA. *Eu. pallidè virescens*, capite thoraceque punctis aureis confertis splendidibus; elytris punctatis flavo-marginatis; corpore subtus pedibusque aureo-cupreis.

Tab. 20. f. 7.